BEAUTY SALON FOR NEW YORK

PRESENTATION OF CREEKE

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metion one of closely discovered insertrations. which attend in Paris, where right furth-Militiry or a re-entrol of a fear offer generalist and afresters some then of the Paris. menticulations and store a tippench times for THE EMPLOY OF THE PASSAGE WHITE BOOK PROME he come series accountly for renarrowns of interior care and appropriate gonerative

Account of the Amelantee. Same opened from longery curve, arriverage of hast more a Experience of court trainments and management parties clean Francis and England regarders. Henry Laterra has become a rage here the the course for which the complete area

more as an experience of new SPECIAL WAYS IN COLUMN TWO IN THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF following the control of the second conditions. Some foreign. men attenuated here his the plane that into his course a convenient of. The beauty French singer who came here several more ago mixing a besided for by herendormy if a wind in spite of a certain mathful one others of manner. Since from also have as horses of prayefrom. But hadings . also tid so she had gone through a conven-

in an even out was the sleeting of the outer persons of they equilibe in circles to give an longated expression to the eyes which harm twent to high two oil one of her charms. After this as American woman married is a foreign not himsen was revared at the same caral between and was graduated in beaut a cour of cut a heavier, or beaut

a nothing these French beauty where will run polortake to do with even he most hopeices cases of inglinees, although then will not generative beauty of form or eature it there are any radical deformation and defects. But they accomplish wonders and through reachers in dancing and Delagte, in ferning and physical culture genexity, they give grace to the awkward.

They cultivate individuality of style. which their clients what colors to wear, how to carry themselves, what subjects to choose or conversation, what fads to take up.

The reduction of flesh is one of the simplest hings they accomplish. One of the most marvelious is making absolutely straight hair wavy, so that there is no necessity for the use of irons in dressing it. Change a the shape of the features when they are defective is done by surgery.

The manager of the New York salon arrived on one of the big steamers the other tay to direct the transformation of an old dwelling into the new beauty school.

We will not advertise, not even send out cards," she said, "for that at once would lestroy the idea of our work both here and abroad, which is the secrecy by which we accomplish results

"Some of the noted beauties whose youth marveilously preserved are constantly in the care of our doctors and operators. Other customers, mainly Americans, have trained operators from our establishment who travel with them as maids. But no one knows the secret of their beauty or | kept and protected from dust and dryness their youth, and for that reason we conduct | Everything must be exquisitely clean. our work most discreetly.

"We have been told that it will be impossible for us to conduct our place in that way here, but it is the only way in which we could afford to carry it on. A lady who is undergoing these processes does not care they are having some change made in their looks.

"How does the salon differ from the ordinary beauty parlor? Why, in every way possible. No one can come to us for treatment at any price who is not known. Then we charge well, for the work is done only by high priced operators, doctors, surgeons, artists and teachers.

Suppose you have been fortunate in making an appointment for treatment at a certain time always by daylight on the first occasion. You are ushered in on presenting your card and will find yourself in a spacious, simply furnished drawing room, with many mirrors and various lights, producing different colors.

Here after a short rest you will be seen and will pay a certain preliminary fee before you receive any information on the subject. We give no time to experimenters or curiosity seekers.

"You will be required to walk about, to rise, to sit down, to stoop, to bend and to reach, under the observation of an expert, who will make note of your defects of carriage and your virtues also. If your dressing does not accord with your style. you stoop too much or bend over to one side, or stand too straight, it is all noted, and we make a specialty of correcting the extremely businesslike gait which most of you American women have. A lady never should walk in a hurry, taking short, nervous steps, as so many of you do.

Your hands, hair, teeth and complexion will all be inspected, and if your health is physician for, say, rheumatism, which may fect your walk, or indigestion, which may give you a bad complexion, or various other ills, which make the eyes dull and the bair scanty or dry.

"You may be surprised then to hear that your shoulders are too broad or too narrow or that one is larger than the other, Popularity of the Toy Dog-How the that one hip is too high. You may always wear flaring hats when you should never wear anything but toques, and violet or pink may be your favorite color when brown or yellow is the tone that best suits

"As you go on, with the treatments of the body, your type is studied and you may be informed that you are distinctly Russian or Italian, or German or Japanese in style, although you may have been born in Boston or Chicago. On these slight matters we build you up a personality in dress

and in style generally. No, it does not produce artificiality, that is, not an unpleasant change, for you must remember we are turning an ugly girl into a graceful woman and only treating defects which must be remedied.

"Of course you know women are far too apt to follow prevailing styles and you will often find a girl who should wear soft laces and clinging materials who insists on tailor made dresses and the reverse.

"Some women should wear velvet, others

the map and put you try to do two mounts a chort while. There you take it as a fact and of late you min too much exercise PARSO PROFESS FIRST FIRST FIRST OF TUrbinds harten that your indiage in been a decrease involving two hamilton and free contenf you can undergrand what I recen-

Transference or respirence where observes is corp raigner. It must never of contract, but a large atmospherical cost layers make worth reprinct traces. Your amounter chare used your above amounts making our flor is to any you do not confor-ARREST FORCE FOR PROBLEM THE

provider citizents are most observering caric circle originate conscious from-This summer amounts one make in other

greating (New about F out Marrel the load entires of or forcement on for. The force tremours their fir first make a graneful maning. It is not seed and old moting for any men under forty.

"Of concess this Participes whichen her faces gred from next reeign as the American from f am raffiling over of the Partition over over in the Best good the contacopants, that is too often represent for the typical frameti-Comment of Concessing Assertings of

* great number of these nomen are not Fromtic ar all. They are frame, a lot of rium exprisitely fragin and fainty are the Hance There are many Smothets women and also the Uprasser, but you will notice our most famous Francis together seem description of malicorp. That is because they know how to apply the various creates and powitors and lotions which are to be had in such prefection in Paris. The American woman, from our point of

care, in true langithy lanking, like a personal or our way of thinking, and suggests the stage when she attempts to add a little to her completion. She enfors her hair too deeply and polishes her nails so float She puffs out her bair too much We

on always tell on American when she comes to one us in Paris before she has she is too shrill, too hard. "A lady cannot make up as though she is

going on the stage. That would be fatal, experiments must she wear her hair or her clothes. in the same manner as the actress. She palaces, where the popping of champagne expense. should suggest daintiness and chie and corks punctuates the roar of the surf and powder heavily drawn evel-rows and mobiles in was out the gentle meta-schole, to bother about. A fine stretch of clean painted lips are grotesque even in the ctric lights

Making up is a dexterous lighting up of the face and the sain and there is nothing coarse or repellant in it. Many women famed abroad for their wouth and their lovely complexions, one perhaps the most honored in Europe, have mastered the art of making up so that it cannot possibly be discovered by day or by night even under

Some of them are always very pale because they go in for this, knowing it ac cords with their features and brings out the beauty of eyes or lips. You see making up is as much an art as painting the fily, and women who understand this and will take the time can produce effects that even their own husbands never suspect to be other than natural.

"It will take one hour, maybe, to accomplish results that are perfect when one includes the finishing touches to the hair. This is quite different from the hurried date that some women think sufficient. A woman often produces better results than her maid, seated before her own dressing table with everything within reach.

"These things should be most carefully

should be plenty and soft linen and velvet cloths. Some soft, white, silk-wool that can be thrown away after it is used is better than swansdown, which accumulates dust.

"One must select the cosmetics she uses to have it talked about. Many women do with the greatest care and choose those not even let their husbands know when shades which go with her complexion. There are powders of all shades and of all consistencies to suit different skins. There is a paste made in Paris that can be rubbed into the skin, producing a wonderfully transparent effect; it is used for the arms

and the neck alone. "There are creams and liquid powders that sink directly into the skin, giving it youthfulness and fragrance. There are perfumed powders for the hair. But with all these a woman must know how to apply them, otherwise she produces a hideous

effect that is discernible at once. "This makes a woman look much older than she is instead of adding to her beauty. We have regular classes in making up, each pupil before her mirror, and we show the wrong way as well as the right method, so that the mistakes which must be avoided are made plain.

"This however, is one of the smallest parts of the work which we accomplish at our salon, and it is the last item touched upon. The principal idea is to eradicate defects and to teach women to know their type and to learn how it differs from that of others.

"We have pictures of all the famous beauties of all nations, and sometimes we discover wonderful resemblances. Often in those cases we suggest a woman dressing her hair after some old portrait or affecting some fashion of dress that may be a little bit out of the period-a rose in the hair or maybe a ribbon.

"We have so many gray haired beauties who we have decided are far prettier gray had you will have to go under the care of a than gold that of late women come to us to make their hair gray. To some faces it lends distinction and dignity, and with certain complexions is absolutely fascinat-

DAY OF LITTLE DOGS. Fashion Has Changed.

From the London Daily Mail. Even dogs are subject to fashion, and the favorite at present is the kind that can be tucked into an overcoat pocket or carried in a lady's handbag. Now we want a waistcoat pocket dog-one about the size of

watch. Such was the declaration of a Leadenhall Market dog fancier, when he heard of the discovery in West Australia of dogs which are no bigger than rats. If the new dog can be imported for the London market, fanciers

"The waistooat popularity.

"The waistooat pocket dog would make a hit," said another fancier, "and high prices would prevail. It is surprising how fashion in dogs changes. Here are some of the most important dates of the different fashions:

1820-Spltzbergens. 1850-Italian greyhounds.

860 - Black and tan terriers 1870-St. Bernards. 1550 Collies 1890-Pug dogs (still in demand).

The state of the s

1896 -- Bulldogs and Cachshunds.

1900 English sheep dogs. 1907 Pomerantans, King Charles spaniels, Pekinese

should avoid it. Women who are physically showy require toning down and careful dressing, while colorless types must be brightened up and made individual. The subject is really endless and there are many of our secrets which are invaluable to a woman who wishes to make the most of her good points and hide her bad ones.

"You American women spend more time in beauty grooming than any others under the most other distributions."

1907—Pomeranians, King Charles spanicls, Pekinese and Japanese.

"The 1907 style is the toy dog. They must have long wavy hair, be very small and have a foxy expression, with bright eyes and sharp noses. The prices vary from £3 to £40 or more, according to size. These rat size dogs would bring a good prices from £3 to £40 or more, according to size. The probability is they will not have pretty fur, and if their tails are like those of rats ladies will not like them. Another point against them is that they feed on lizards and ground vermin. We could probably train them to other dist, however."

a more. He towert got a run for his hun-THE TENT LIFE FOR THEIRS

HAPPY PRIMA WHO WEAR RAPH. 140 st ffe tit mer tava.

en the Auctional State Star Proute morrow design the state of the

If you are count of the searche colo of a haped toutled afters. If pape to me and more quit from of the principal lanes of our outer present from the present crangatar door. IN the constrained and ordered from month to any of the charge that constrain of assertion improvement cent coars retireing if as aid. Some women and restore your filtening it and in order from a property with a new a finating of come amonta of once deare to gave rights from a

First a the way the combons of Recksman State of the colory stand up the sessions receives proposition. Some of these head them wanted to get mouse read fun out of their mering, to live a real life, he national ered response eller perclimate Flore avision's chart plan showly. Force

hore figurest recoverable this arrest & rand monoforing two or fine persons were comparing on the laters write and could live be by IF is rever allowed those down or fact COST IN COUNTY THE HART HAS READED AN INCH MAN serior of small labor and profunity If the foreston from a good or a neighbour



A VISITOR

opened for mouth. She is always stylish close acquaintance with old Ma Nature, insisted on murdering poor times on a good and one, even when she is not pretty, but the tent colony at Bookaway Beach might burjor it would be easy to move to another help some, even though the season is waning spot. As for supplies, they figured closely and there isn't much time left for Arcadian on groceries, meat and milk, not to speak of beer at \$1 a case and found the larder Around the log many glittering food could be supported at ridiculously small

There were no real estate agents to delicacy, and certainly a smearing with the sardone honking of high power auto- deal with, janitors to cajole or servants



THE MORNING AFTER A HEAVY RAINFALL AND A HIGH TIDE

ing her fleet of wine agents and broker made the site of the colony, such, though worthy persons. Life at the big seaside hotels for the

song of the bell buoys and the latest suc- white beach pear the sea and sufficiently cessful Broadway soubrette sweeps by tow- removed from the racket of the hotels

persons and the waiter sticks a check for They started in living the simple life \$8.70 in front of your nose every time you early in the summer, when the sun got breathe hard there is no real joy of life pleasantly warm and the water had lost for the man or woman who loves the sea its chill. As fast as some left to go back and the shore and the sunshine. Also it is to money grabbing others took their places, no place for the piker, and there are many and the colony has been running finely all summer long

First off they discovered the foolishness



A DINNER PARTY IN A TENT.

who knows that he simply has to make run through his two or three weeks of shore vacation, is a cruel and bitter thing. He has to be done up all day in hot and stuffy clothes. He misses the feel of things altogether, and goes back to work when it is all over tired and dispirited and grouchy with everybody, including himself.

man who hasn't got the price, who can't of wearing clothes, ordinary street duds, slip the waiter a \$2 tip on a \$10 dinner, that is. It was so pleasant and lazy and in keeping with the spirit of things to lie the hundred bucks he has salted away around all day in a bathing suit and soak up the sunshine that after a while nobody bothered about changing from bathing suit to the customary wrappings.

Along about 8 o'clock in the morningthere was no set hour because there were no hard and fast rules in the colony and everybody did as he pleased-it was time Vacation for him has been a delusion and to get up, climb into surf togs and take

a plunge in the milers. After that hereis feet, with the apparate of a financer, and a long loof on the warming saule, with a OF HARMAN CHARGE WAR & STATE RESIDENT

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the effect concepts of this day founds congressions end mills, were more as date, land to the acceptant five the class obstace manufacture of the collect that conside these things were from \$60 for enforcement of extensions when forces there it was dispets white to get the course of the TOTAL CONTRACTOR

Affine Description and out of Carpetty more are suggested appeared over the meter the From on the famor waste and the mon played ands heidige white or a little power three one limit and my fate to this or maybe confe anneller try in the season offener was retain out of housewater in face workfor and then, with the coming of sight heads regain to next and opation to droom was alread the course continue of life or the

If was congress actions that amplicate apexecut in ampthing fore a harring and A startise linguporout to drop into carrys all from up in amount triggery for was about as much of a corporate as a man in a nathing and would be on Frontess The tage funding appropriate from Midding tim gently, and if he or she hadn't brometi along a set of abbreviated cluthes it was many to ampuly a sust just to preserve the earterial harmony of things

It wasn't long after the colony got started before complexions were many shades farket for the good strong may burned tractf indelibly on faces, necks, arms and legs that were exponed to it all day long. But that was part of the game and worth having, as any tent dweller knows

When wet weather came along, or a cool evening, and dinners had to be eaten inside the poky little tents there was some crowding, but that simply made things more joyful. With the heard and oil stove and dishes and things, there was just enough room left for legs and feet and heads, and the rain, maybe, fell pitileusly on other portions of bodies that couldn't be crowded

It wasn't much fun, though, to wake up in the morning and find that a roaring rainstorm or an extra high tide had flooded tent floors and left a two inch pool of water where shoes and trunks and playing cards, lishes and bottles and maybe inquisitive crabs were swimming in company. That didn't happen often, though, and besides there was always the chance of fishing for sea food as one lay lazily in bed and cussed the deluge.

But the best of it all, the tenters found, was the good, clean, healthful, sane life. Some who were members of the colony went down to Rockaway early in the summer thin, nervous, fagged, physically and mentally irritable and ready to snap at the slightest excuse for affront.

They left after three or four weeks with brains cleared, bodies strengthened and ready to find a laugh in every line of life They went back to town with the appetites of truck drivers and ready to sail into work ust for the love of doing something as it really should be done.

The colony had a social life all of its own. mixing little with hotel boarders or visitors. They had their own concerts, their own dinner parties, their own beach picnics and their own sports, and they got to know each other beneath the skin. The thing that tickled them most of all, perhaps, was to have a supercilious visitor from one of the hotels stroll among the tents, saying audibly

"It's funny that people would choose to live like this. Stuffy, uncomfortable little tents bathing suits all day ante in the soup-not for me!"

That would make the tenters smile, although they wouldn't take the trouble to argue about it. They knew that they had found the secret of good, clean living and they pitied, perhaps, the folk that were too dense to understand it.

INSIDE OF A DAM. Unique Power House Near Baltimore Constructed Under Water.

An absolutely unique power plant has recently been completed about fifteen miles below Baltimore on the Patapeco River. It is built within a dam and is entirely under water. It is the first of its kind ever built and cost much less than it would

have if built in any other known way. The dam is 220 feet long, 40 feet thick at the base and 26% feet high. The spillway is 168 feet long, but at present only 108 feet of this distance is used for housing the power plant. The dam is of reinforced concrete, the shell being 18 inches thick at the bottom and tapering to 10 inches

The apron extends only half way down from the crown, says the Electrical World, the remaining down stream portion being entirely open and provided with windows by means of which the interior is lighted. The shape of the apron is such that the water is thrown some little distance away from the windows. The part used by the power house is

fitted with a false ceiling hung five feet from the inside of the dam so as to protect the apparatus from any water that might seep through the outer shell of the dam. The dam is built of a fine and rich mixture, which was laid very wet. Aside from this no precautions were taken to eliminate Water.
The water is fed to the turbines through

steel pipes passing through the up stream spillway shell and discharged by draft tubes into the base of the dam, dropping into a well sunk some three feet below the river bed. The water passes thence by way of a channel constructed in the river bed, out of the dam. The intake is 5½ feet below the crest of the spillway so that the trash racks are kept clear of drift

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A Few Marie to Her Mores.

trust foreinsta, happy with a lot of young ness secting around four, had turned from form for a moment to under a little parcet first light from house came in his flow, send where the had got the erring of me stopped to Street client account her language and the it in rim little french, which she last from if one comes of the table. the pur going to seen the string?" estent

I appropriate trace " extel frame foremake That is something that I instruct to div. erian I was a girt and the traffit fram atwars trong the one. And then die and hard and utbert a little fabing this ipportunity

give for young atnove a little lawner or When you said 'E home turbayes any your garts much comprehend the meaning of the world economy as we understood it in one family whom I was points, though it dropped has a ground change for your all of your

growth # Fliance to monomy so see continue to the comfortable in a pleasant and very comfortation frome on ever amost pay, all he hoting dim to the unfailingly wareful gen of our mother whose morry and Novor wasto. It seems to me that course

facily in equiposit in the present day I can remember when my father earnest \$50 a month, and when he came to earn \$100 en thought we were rich and en pertainly were tetter of than some of our neighbors. nice comple so they were that will what we had and enjoyed on were enabled to have only by the practice of the most right econmy, in which my mother never failed.

"the was a promit woman, who wanted to have her children look well and who wanted her house to be at least as well furnished and well looking as that of anybody she know and as I was There never was a day or an hour when you couldn't go through it from top to bottom and find spick and span, with whole carpets and most furniture and everything in order. Yes, I know things cost less in those days, only half as much as they to now, but the things we did were accomplished neverhelean only by my mother's rigid adherence to her motto of 'Never waste,' which you. my dear girls, could apply to just as great advantage now.

We used to have a dressmaker cor when we had a best dress to make, but all our other dresses and everything else we used to make ourselves, and all the rags at scraps were saved faithfully. We used to have two rag bags, one for colored rags and one for white rage, and we saved every scrap and sold them to the ragman. We got something for them, and that was so uch gain. And if we had any old iron, are fitted together so that the chair is at old hoops of tube or pails or broken flatirons or anything like that we saved them all till we had enough and then sold them to the junkman; and of course we saved and sold old newspapers in just the same way, and bottles, everything; we wasted nothing, and these things all brought in something.

I never knew my mother to cut and slash the string on bundles and then throw the string away. When a bundle throw the string away. When a bundle came in she would untie the cord carefully and wind it up around her fingers in a little bunch and save it, as you saw me do with this string just now. So we always had plenty of twine and cord for whatever use we might need them; we never had to buy any. And of course she saved all wrapping paper, so that we always had wrapping paper in the house

paper in the house.

"So in these little simple things of paper and twine alone we saved cents and five centses and dimes—probably a dollar or two in the course of a year. Not much? No, but enough to buy a pair of shoes that we might not otherwise have had.

"We economized in eating, of course. We always had enough to eat but yearly

always had enough to eat, but usually simple food, and never any waste. Our mother knew just what we had to do if we were going to get along as we wanted to, and she had the courage to do it, and she never wasted

she never wasted
"With that not close but still strict
and wakeful economy everywhere we
always had money enough for everything
we needed and our house was always
furnished and in order, and we had one
of the best pews in church, and really we
were somebody in our circle, as good as
the best, and we all felt that way; and all
this was made possible by our mother's

the best, and we all felt that way; and all this was made possible by our mother's management, by her adhering unfailingly to her motto of never waste.

"As the saying is, we had things, and we always had a little reserve. We were not pinched in case of emergency; we didn't have to borrow—debt is a dreadful thing—we were really independent.

"And you know that we girls all married well. Our family's thrift didn't deter young men from coming to see us. And I tell you, my dears, that many a young man of limited income is kept from proposing by fear of extravagance and wastefulness on the part of the girl be would like to marry. I tell you, girls, that no man ever thought less of a girl because she was careful and economical, but you may be sure that for these qualities he would love like the more."

And then Aunt Lucinda proceeded to

her all the more."

And then Aunt Lucinda proceeded to finish unwrapping the parcels. There was candy in the box, but still she hoped that her hints on the subject of economy would not be wholly lost.

AMERICAN OSTRICH FARMS. Four in California, While Arizona Has 2.000 Birds.

The recent establishing of the Los Angeles Ostrich Farm within the city limits of Los Angeles gives California four ostrich enterprises—the others being at San Diego, South Pasadena and San José.

The South African farms do not manufacture and retail their product, but in California, says Sunset, the feathers are grown, manufactured and retailed by the

The initiative in the ostrich industry was taken about thirty years ago by Dr. Sketchley, who established a farm at Anaheim. Later on other men imported birds and assisted in establishing the business. The greatest development of the business has been in Arizona, where there are at present over 2,000 birds. Their product of feathers has been sold principally to New

York manufacturers. There is a tendency on the part of the osstrich feather growers to combine their ostrich feather growers to combine their efforts in building up the industry and in this way give to the Southwest a distinct industry characteristic of its climate and sunshine. At the present time fully \$12,-00,000 worth of ostrich feather goods are sold annually in the United States, and of this amount California has sold approximately \$200,000, which proves that there is ample field for the California producers to enlarge their business.

ample field for the Cambrilla producers to enlarge their business.

The coat of manufacturing ostrich feathers is less than in New York, although the scale of wages is the same. The difference is due to the ever present sunshine and the warm climate, which makes heating

and the warm climate, which makes heating expense a small item.

The California farms can produce, manufacture and retail their feathers for fully one-third less than it is necessary for Eastern retailers to charge. There is a 50 per cent. duty on imported plumes, boas, &c., which gives the California product a great advantage.

FOREST WADE FURNITURE

LOSSON DE LA CELOSE SE ILO ALAN THOM GRAFES

Mare Butt West Medignest and Store. second that he Phone for the in the

to 6 figure and Fatiline Please correto Characterarie of Commence Pro-Whose are delivereducity graters in courty the of his reads for in alter a great first of For papersonater for or a securitary queen and gentions resumer and joiner, with an

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tion to making securion of formation.

coving and other to the count that for cuframere care reposit tuck more own firements a record often with serious of these materials this courts fugition, and there is to suppopulate formating for a camp that

regally much and not a more pattern in or clubbers onto For the bedrooms they make bedieve a compile of pine in the count with the bary commend for the same of greater charities times of passed plants. The way

must be regular of congruent and proserved, and adapted to go into a reserve come of a range for in committee proof ample abetree for storage Every bedroom or tent has its two -florens, one of large ages to bold the little

of handwood which are to keep the hours tien of the tent store going, another small size to hold the light dry pine med for kindling. These boxes are made in accord forms and are always charming and as propriete. Sometimes the larger box is a crit of core-

fully chosen cedar sticks in the refirmly jointed and provided with a tra-Fostom. The smaller box is often of a boards covered with hireh back care! chosen for color and marking, and inwith narrow string of hirely or some offinative wood with the bark on Sometimes the kindling box is completely

covered with small strips of some word that tenaciously retains its bark. In some case the coloring of the bark is carefully considered, and the box with its binged lid is beautiful. Structurally also it is an collent, for it is nicely joined in every part It is the pride of the carpenter guide to make use of simple materials ready to hand

and accordingly the hinges of such a box are often contrived of wrought nails cleverly twisted and turned so that they serve their purpose to perfection, and give a permanent and easy working hinge. Chairs for the bedroots, porch, and hand room are made in a great variety of shapes from cedar with the bark on. All the parts

once strong, comfortable, neat in appearance and stable on its legs. Great area chairs are made thus with seats of cedar in the round like a miniature cordurey road. The braces of the back are made with decorative intent, but structural qualities are rarely sacrificed for decoration.

In some parts of these big chairs the cedar is bent, with the result of decoration Smaller chairs and structural excellence. are made on the same plan, and some are of mpler design. Tables are made of all sizes and for many

Tables are made of all sizes and for many purposes. A dining table seating a dozen persons and made of cedar in the round, with planed pine top, has been used in one Adirondack camp for fifteen years. It is in every way admirably suited to its purpose, and the bark remains on the cedar just as when the table was made.

Smaller tables on the same plan are used for many purposes. More decorative for many purposes. More decorative

form, others round, with three legs, very tippy but not impracticable. Still others are made entirely of wood in the round with the bark on. The face of the table in such case is made of small pieces wrought into a pattern or raved from the

centre.

It is in ambitious efforts like these that the carpenter guide is apt to be betrayed into bad taste. As often as not, though, his aesthetic mistakes come from his effort to comply with the taste of his employers.

Benches, settees, sewing tabes, sofas and even sideboards are made of such rustic materials and upon simple lines.

rustic materials and upon simple lines.
Plant baskets are covered with birch bark, and serviceable cups and pitchers are made of that material.

Excellent linen chests are made entirely of cedar in the round save for an interior lining of pine. Indeed it would be hard to name any article of household furniture which can be made of wood that the guide-will not undertake to make from the native

material. Cedar is the favorite wood with the car Cedar is the favorite wood with the carpenter guides because it is durable and
easily worked. Every camp should have
some seasoned cedar in the round stored
against need.

Wild cherry with the bark on is used
for small decorative articles, and with
good effect. White and yellow birch are
also used, and less often beech. Alder is
also used for small articles.

The beautifully cylindrical form of the
cedar recommends it for large articles.

cedar recommends it for large articles. Pine is much used for large articles. Pine is much used for large articles.

Nails are commonly used rather than wooden pegs for securing joints. For the more delicate work long slender brads are used. The carpenter guides would rather use copper fastenings, but these make articles of furniture rather expensive. For articles not to be exposed to weather iron nails serve very well.

Such furniture, when not too decorative in design, is remarkably durable. The

in design, is remarkably durable. The chair seats of cedar in the round are apt to break down before any other part of the chair, but these are easily replaced.

Many articles will last with ordinary

the chair, but these are easily replaced.

Many articles will last with ordinary usage for twenty seasons or more. The bedsteads and the heavy chairs and talks indeed will last indefinitely. Some of these articles after more than fifteen years service show beautifully tight joints and talks. The makers of this rustic camp furniture take an artist's pride in their work, and the best of them are never content without the finest result of their skill. They have a quick eye for a piece of wood with the right turn or curve for a particular place, and they match parts in shape, color and texture with unerring certainty.

Rustic furniture sold in the slops is clumsy, tasteless and fimsy compared with the best work of the guide carpenters. They do their work commonly in camp with their own kit of tools and with few of the appliances required by the carpenter and joiner who works in a shop.

The handiwork of the carpenter guides is not cheap, at least in first cost. Factors made chairs, tables and bedsteads can be had for less money, and few camps are without a good deal of rather disfiguring furniture that pretends to be rustic.

The work of the guides, made by hand in every part and of carefully selected timber by a highly paid mechanic who refuses to be hurried into slighting even the smallest detail, can never be as cheap as furniture produced wholesale by machinery. Its virtue lies in its durability and its fitness for the place it is to fill.

New Game on the Rio Grande.

From the Baltimore American. "They have stopped fare, poker, three card monte and all open gambling games down on the border," said Col. R. W. Dowe, Collector of Customs at Eagle Pass, Tex., "but the Texas sports, not to be outdone by the law. have invented new ways of taking chances

cent. duty on imported plumes, boas, &c., which gives the California product a great advantage.

The quality of the California product is as a rule superior to the grade of goods commonly retailed throughout the United States, due to the fact that the feathers are fresher when they reach the consumer and retain the life and beauty which is often destroyed in imported feathers by the methods pursued in handling, packing and shipping. The California product is sold throughout the United States, principally by mail orders, but retail salesroomes are maintained at the farms and in the shopping centres of Los Angeles.

with their coin.

"One of the latest, much in vogue in Elemant in the latest, much in vill deposit to the counter of a saloen and each will deposit to the counter of a sulp of white sugar. Then they acceptance in the latest, much in vill deposit to the counter of a sulp of whit sugar. Then they acceptan

WHEN A MAN APPEARS IN STREET CLOTHES.